

717-741

Leo III was Byzantine Emperor.

LEO III was emperor at
Constantinople.

717-741

1912 Dates. J-BK

East Empire

LEO the ISAURIAN was emperor
Worship of images was prohibited

717-718

A long Arab siege of
Constantinople was repelled.

Leo the Isaurian marched on Constantinople
proclaiming himself emperor in
place of Theodosius II who promptly handed
over the diadem and donned the cowl
of a monk

The hosts of Arab and Persian warriors
poured for the 1st time across the
Hellespont, but the walls of Constantinople
were impregnable: their fleet's swarm

[illegible]

Theodosius abdicated in favor of Leo III
moslemah, brother of Suleiman,
besieges Constantinople by sea and
land. Leo defeated the fleet.

717-719

Suleiman died. In the Spring (717)
the new K halif, Omar II (717-719)
sent great reinforcement by land
& sea to battle the Byzantines.

Again the fleet sailed up the Bosphorus;
and this time, practically the
whole of it was sunk or taken and
carried to the harbor of Byzantium,
partly by repetition of the previous

factors, partly because many of our
deserted to the north, to the south
told me up the moral picture by
hanging a tree on the Arctic shore
which defines the frozen tree that
and cut the communication between the
and the European force under MOSLEYMAN
not had the almost difficultly in helping his
army from starvation. Then come the other
that the Babylon here was out of the bridge
just fire, modern used the bridge
& cut no way back through the main

717-741

Leo III (717-741) the Isaurian,
founder of the Isaurian dynasty
saved Constantinople from the
Saracens in 717.

He routed them in 727 and
finally removed the menace
by his victory at ACRI NON in 740.

Happily, in the 30 yrs anarchy that followed CONSTANTINE IV's death, the Saracens made no determined effort. In 717, they returned to the attack; but a new and vigorous ruler had just come to the throne at Constantinople. This was LEO the ISAVRIAN, who was to begin another glorious line of Greek emperors. He had only five months after his accession in which to restore order and to prepare for the terrific onset of the Mohammedans; but once more the Asiatics

through the air. It cast such a brilliant light that
in the camp we could see as clearly as by it
new morning.

AD717

Unsuccessful muslim attack
on Constantinople

717

Leo III conquered Constantinople.
He used Greek fire (Sulfur, Naphtha,
quicklime) with terrible
effectiveness

The Arabs besieged Constantinople again. Leo the ISURIAN beat them back after a twelve months siege. The most formidable menace to Europe was itself away in the walls of the city of Constantinople 180,000 warriors began and only 30,000 survived.
The chief weapons of defense

was the newly invented Greek
fire, which was supposed to be used
with terrible effect by the Mohammedans
themselves!

717-796

Isaurian Dynasty, Byzantine

Emperor Leo III made stout defense of Constantinople - defeated the Moslems. They retired behind the Taurus mountains and for 3 centuries Asia Minor remained a Byzantine province. Byzantine Africa, Syria and Palestine were lost, but eastern Europe was saved.

787-800-1054 THE GREAT SCHISM

Like the division of the Roman Empire into East and West, followed the lines of partition between the Latin and Greek cultures.

Political differences of East & West made the split easy; but the occasion for actual separation was a religious dispute over the use of images in worship.

This is known as the "iconoclast" (image-breaking) question. A small but influential party in the Greek Empire desired to abolish the use of

are now to trace, raised this headship into
a real monarchy, temporal as well as spiritual,
such as was never attained in the Greek Church,
where the patriarchs of Constantinople were
overshadowed by the imperial will.

1054 mutual excommunication.

717-718

1912 Dates J-BK

Constantinople was besieged by
Sassans again and again
withstood the siege

717-741

Byzantine Emperor Leo I the Isaurian

717-741

The able Emperor Leo III saved the hard-pressed empire. With the help of a secret weapon, Greek fire, Leo repulsed the last great Arab assault on Constantinople in 718 A.D.

717

Lifting of the last Arab siege of
Constantinople by Leo III